

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES CAPTURE RAILROAD LINE LEADING TO RUSSIAN CAPITAL

DURAN RECOUNTS HIS VERSION OF EVENTS TOUCHING CONNELL'S DEATH

State's Principal Witness to Material Facts Connected With Shooting of Tularosa Man on Stand.

SAW PORTER ENTER HOUSE BEFORE SHOT

Witness Testifies He Called to Ranchman "You Got Him Now!" as He Held Dying Man's Head on Knee.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO MORNING JOURNAL.
Law Clerk, N. M., Sept. 13.—This morning, the sixth of the trial of James L. Porter for the murder of Hugh Connell at Tularosa in June of last year, the state put on the witness stand Jose Duran, the principal witness to material facts in the case. Duran has been a resident of Tularosa about fourteen years and on the day of the killing, June 17, 1914, was in the employ of Connell. He knows Porter and Talley by sight and knew them by sight before Connell was killed.

On this day he said he went down to a cattle pen in the railroad yard to let some cattle out. He declared that as the herd was passing the Porter ranch he was riding near the head of the herd and Connell was riding some distance back on the west side of it to keep the stock from getting into the fence.

Duran sees Porter.

Duran said that in a single moment, leave the main building or residence on the ranch and go over to a little house on the place, which he entered. He continued to ride along with the herd but noted that Porter stood in front of the door inside the little house until Connell, riding at the side of the herd, came opposite this door, when Porter stepped over to the south side of the door.

When this time he, the witness, had come near where Talley was, something ahead near the ditch in the ranch orchard. The witness said that just then his horse jumped and he heard a shot. He said that when his horse jumped he looked back and saw Connell fall from his horse. When he saw Connell after the shot was fired, he said Connell's horse was headed north.

The animal turned east and then turned south, Connell falling from the right side.

Map Shows the Road.

The map presented by the state and admitted in evidence shows the road in front of the Porter house and running due north and south, making one lane a little distance south of the house and another lane north of the house.

Duran said he went to Connell and held up his head, and that as he held Connell's head Porter came out of the little house and started for the residence. As Porter was about five yards from the little house, the witness called to him, "You got him now!" Porter made no answer.

When Porter was close to the residence the witness again called to him again, "Now, you got him now!" Duran then called to Talley, Duran, who came and helped with the body. He said he did not see Porter again, but did see a lady he did not know on the porch of the residence.

Mounts Guard Over Body.

After this Duran said he mounted his horse and stayed by the body "until the automobile came." Don Shumaker drove the car and left other men rode with him, Duran said. At the auto drove up the driver directed and then Frank Maxwell and James Baird arrived, the last two going on into the Porter yard.

Duran said he saw Talley between the residence and little house but Talley did not come out to the body and he was not with the body when it was taken to the body. Under cross-examination the witness said he had been living at Fort Bliss for three months, working at milking cows in Mrs. Connell's dairy. He has worked for the Connells for four years altogether.

Before moving to Fort Bliss Duran lived in El Paso a month or two, in both places working for Mrs. Connell. Later Duran moved to El Paso in March.

He lived a while with Indians in Arizona, but could not say whether he was in Arizona one year or six months or ten days. After cross-examination on a number of questions, Duran declared he had not been able to understand questions; that he was in Arizona four months. He had been told by Mrs. Connell all the time since the killing, he said, even when in Arizona, received forty dollars a month from Mrs. Connell and also received pay from others for whom he actually worked, Duran has been a

THE WEATHER

FORECAST.
Washington, Sept. 13.—New Mexico, Tuesday generally fair, cooler east and south portions. Wednesday fair and cool.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 88 degrees; minimum 42 degrees; range, 46 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 71 degrees; southeast winds, north cloudy.

cowboys at Tularosa, Carrizosa and in Texas. He said he was 22 years old. Duran was born in Mexico, leaving there before he was grown. He counted 60 years after leaving but could not account for the remaining eight or ten years. He denied being in "King Fisher's" game near San Antonio but admitted later that he had worked for Fisher with five or six other hands. He disclaimed knowing that Fisher was a cattle thief, Duran said he was unable to speak English and could not read or write.

He was unable to draw a map showing the movements of the cattle on the morning of June 17, but thought he might know a map if he saw one. Connell offered a map showing the course of the cattle on that morning and Duran said he could not tell anything about it.

The defense is thought to have secured the admission of this as rebuttal of the statement that he located a point on the map for the survivor, Simon. Duran said the herd was 213 head and was strung out across but he did not know whether the herd was a quarter mile back or not, that he had no idea of distances.

Immediately following this the witness said he was about thirty yards from Connell when Connell was shot but he could not say whether he was ten yards or forty yards from the gates.

Connell for the defense read from the transcript of the records of the coroner's jury and the preliminary trial and the witness denied having given such of the testimony.

Duran said in that a single moment, when the shot was fired and his horse shied and jumped, he observed the cattle, some twenty-five head, become frightened and rush by to north of him, saw Talley run from a separate position in the orchard and walk deliberately toward the back of the house, Talley being to right of him, saw also the door of the little house to the southwest where he located a way of escape such as might come from a rifle shot and noted Connell fall from his horse in the road to the south of him.

Duran told of riding with the head end of the herd, all the while looking over his shoulder, watching every move Porter made, until he reached a point where he no longer could see the door of the house, where Porter entered.

A few minutes later he declared on direct examination that he never did reach a point in the road from which he could not see the door of the little house. On appeal of the defense, the court directed the witness several times to make responsive answers. Witness testified he never had discussed with Mrs. Connell nor with attorneys for the state the testimony that he would give in the case. A recess was taken until Tuesday morning on the conclusion of Duran's testimony. Mayor Lee was called home at noon on important official business.

SAY PROSECUTOR TAUGHT PERJURY AS A FINE ART

Attorneys for Indianapolis Mayor Now on Trial Declare Training School for Liars Was Conducted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—Something of a sensation was sprung by the defense this afternoon in the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, charged with election conspiracy when M. A. Ryan, in outlining the mayor's case, asserted that the defense would prove that a training school for perjurers was conducted in Chicago by agents of the prosecution's office.

Attorney Ryan began his speech after Prosecutor A. J. Ragatz completed his opening statement for the state.

"David R. Mackerson, a clerk employed by an agent of the prosecution's office, went to Chicago and advertised for men to come to Indianapolis and testify in this case," asserted Ryan. "He conducted a training school for perjurers there; gave them descriptions of Bell, Tom Taggart and others pointed out on a map of Indianapolis the location of hotels and voting places and gave them contracts promising them immunity and protecting them from arrest."

These men were paid at the rate of \$5 a day, asserted Ryan, but \$2 of each day's pay was held back "until they came through on the witness stand."

GREAT BRITAIN DECLARED TO BE FACING A GREAT NATIONAL CRISIS

Warning of Lloyd-George Causes Pall Mall Gazette Correspondent to Predict Conscription at Early Date.

PROGRAM NOT POSSIBLE FOR PRESENT CABINET

Minister of Munitions, It Is Believed, Has for Some Time Been Leaning Towards Compulsion.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LONDON WIRE.)
London, Sept. 13 (6:45 a. m.).—The warning given to the nation by David Lloyd-George, the British minister of munitions, says the political correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, has given rise to "the impression that a political crisis of great magnitude is impending for it is certain that the cabinet, as at present constituted, could not carry out a scheme for compulsory national service. However, it may be taken as quite conclusive that Mr. Lloyd-George has finally ranged himself on the side of those in the cabinet who demand compulsory service. His language either means that or nothing at all."

Mr. Lloyd-George's convictions have been reaching in this direction, continues the Gazette, and it declares that it is no longer open to doubt that he has "plunged" for compulsion. The writer thinks that the minister of munitions drew a darker picture than was justified by the facts for the purpose of impressing the impression he wished to make, "but," it adds, "there can be no doubt that the question of compulsion is assuming a more critical aspect from the cabinet point of view. The cleavage is distinct and deep, and there is no possibility of compromise. That is apparent to the naked eye."

Summary of War News of Yesterday

HAVING DISMISSED the German ambassador with the evidence of officers and survivors of the White Star steamer Arabic torpedoed August 19 to the effect that the steamer was torpedoed peacefully and was attacked without warning, the British Stateside for a disclosure of the attack, and reputation for the American lives lost.

The evidence will be submitted to the ambassador to the American foreign office, therefore, could take time must elapse before the matter could be finally decided.

According to the late dispatches from Berlin the American ambassador, James W. Gerard, has been in conference with the German minister of foreign affairs, Herr von Jagow, and it is indicated that both the political and other military leaders in Germany are making their utmost endeavors to bring about a better understanding between the United States and Germany respecting the submarine warfare.

The submarine attacks on London by Zeppelin dirigibles have resulted in the British government to appoint Admiral Lord Fisher, M. C. S., formerly director of naval gunnery practice, to assume charge of the defense of London against air raids.

The Anglo-Brazilian financial commission, it is reported, is endeavoring to borrow from bankers in the United States the sum of \$100,000,000, with which to purchase in this country munitions of war, and wheat, cotton, and other commodities. It is their purpose, it is declared, to obtain this money on British and French government bonds. Financiers are credited with the belief that the Washington government will not interfere with such a loan on the ground that it would infringe the neutrality of the United States.

Along the eastern war front, the Germans and Austrians are reported to be continuing their gains on various German sections, although the Russians at several points, especially in the region of Tarnopol, in Galicia, are offering strong resistance. A notable gain of the Germans is claimed along the Dnieper river, where the operations have as their object the capture of the port of Odessa.

Another bombardment again, are the role of the front in France, and Belgium. On the Austro-Italian front, Italian engagements in the region of Piave and Tolma have taken place. In Piave and Tolma, Italy has taken place. In Piave and Tolma, Italy has taken place. In Piave and Tolma, Italy has taken place.

U. S. ARMY READY TO REPEL ATTACK BY MEXICANS ON BORDER POINTS

One American Soldier Killed and Another Probably Fatally Wounded by Bandits Near Brownsville.

VIGOROUS MEASURES FOLLOW INVASION

Colonel Blockson Demands of Carranza Commander Arrest of Two Known Leaders of Marauders.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LONDON WIRE.)
Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 12.—The United States army, in the lower Rio Grande valley tonight went on a very near approach to war-time military footing. The move was a carefully prepared attack upon an army camp near the Rio Grande in Mexico today, the first deliberate move at the American army has since the bandit raids began, and which cost the life of one American soldier.

Camps tonight along the border were chosen in view of reports that Mexican bandits were the attacks at any time and that today's attack might have been a feint to cover attempted plans of depredations in other sections. Col. A. T. Blockson, at Fort Brown, made a dash in an automobile to the scene of the fight today, calling out patrols and placing officers to search the vicinity. He also made vigorous demands on the Carranza authorities for the arrest of two known bandit leaders on the Mexican side of the river.

One American Killed.
Today's fight began at dawn. Ten soldiers started the fight. Seven were left in action at the end and one of them was killed. Two Mexicans were shot to death and others were taken during the fight, but their condition removed at the Mexican side.

The ten Americans who participated in the fight were all members of the 10th Cavalry. They were: Capt. A. T. Blockson, 1st Lt. A. T. Blockson, 2nd Lt. A. T. Blockson, 3rd Lt. A. T. Blockson, 4th Lt. A. T. Blockson, 5th Lt. A. T. Blockson, 6th Lt. A. T. Blockson, 7th Lt. A. T. Blockson, 8th Lt. A. T. Blockson, 9th Lt. A. T. Blockson, 10th Lt. A. T. Blockson.

How Attack Was Made.
The camp where the fight occurred was in a grove about a mile in a northward. The American detachment made a dash in the night and under the cover of darkness they fired about thirty minutes. Before the fight had been completed, more dispatches came from the soldiers who were starting the breakfast fire, one being killed and a hundred yards away from the camp fence, one man on top of a straw stack and five others on the ground nearby. He reported a victory. Sergeant Walsh announced the capture and as the men moved for their rifles the Mexicans opened fire. This time morning from the grove, the American detachment fired with their rifles until the Mexicans fled with their rifles.

Eight Lasted Thirty Minutes.
Eight had been with the army for months. Sergeant Walsh, in command, was struck near the end of the fight by a bullet which came through the side of the head. The detachment fired about thirty minutes. Before the fight had been completed, more dispatches came from the soldiers who were starting the breakfast fire, one being killed and a hundred yards away from the camp fence, one man on top of a straw stack and five others on the ground nearby. He reported a victory. Sergeant Walsh announced the capture and as the men moved for their rifles the Mexicans opened fire. This time morning from the grove, the American detachment fired with their rifles until the Mexicans fled with their rifles.

Many Believed Local Mexicans.
Major Edward E. Anderson, of the 10th Cavalry, said he was positive that many of the Mexicans were local. He said the Americans were working in the neighborhood of the fight a few hours after it was over. State police officers searching American houses in the vicinity of the camp were not looking for anything after the fight. In fact, there was nothing to connect any American directly with the fight. In addition to the news which they found many old fashioned weapons in the possession of Mexicans. These were destroyed.

Promises From Nafarrete.
Gen. E. Nafarrete, at Matamoros, Mexico, in response to Colonel Blockson's request for the arrest of bandit leaders, promised to send a detachment of 100 men to Brownsville and to search for them. These men were expected to be sent to the border of the most recent bandits distributed in this section.

Czar's Army Is Again Placed in Great Danger From Teuton Drive

HINDENBURG BATTERS HIS WAY AGAINST OPPOSITION OF SLAVS AT FRIGHTFUL EXPENSE OF HUMAN LIFE

OFFENSIVE CARRIED ON FROM THREE DIRECTIONS ACHIEVES A BIG ADVANTAGE FOR VICTORS

Only Hope of Muscovites Lies in Success of Offensive in Galicia, Which Now Seems to Be in Fair Way to Succeed; Troops in That Section Fighting on Marshy Ground and Germans Face Strong Russian Positions; Men Suffer Terribly From Exposure and Hardship and Heavy Death Toll Follows Every Effort to Advance; Western Theater Has Little to Offer Beyond Usual Artillery Duel Between Armies.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LONDON WIRE.)
London, Sept. 13 (6:45 a. m.).—As one of those historic offensives which, although costly in men and ammunition, have invariably been successful, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army has at last set foot on the Rumanian-Polish railway between Vinnitsa and Dubno. The whole Austro-German force has been striving to gain this railway since the fall of the Polish front.

The offensive, which began toward the end of last week, was carried on from three directions upon Dubno and the railway on either side of the town, while further south the invaders advanced toward Vinnitsa. The Russian, before superior forces, were forced back on the lake district which the railway penetrates, and are now making a stand there.

Simultaneously, the German pushed their way eastward toward Shoum and Pinsk, both of which are on roads which join the main railway line, while the Americans with whom there are many German units are fighting hard to reach Rostov, the southern terminus of the line.

Further Retirement Necessary.
With this railway partly in the hands of the Germans it is probable that the Russians will be compelled to make a further retirement, although their offensive in Galicia which continues night after night is maintaining the Germans in a position favorable to their advance.

There is now a number of Russian troops in the district, as following the Austro-German advance of their daydream, the German command announced they offer resistance. Russian attacks they received a favorable position at and some German units were of our front position.

The conditions under which the troops are fighting in the western theater in the winter and all the difficulties of the line are described by German correspondents as most terrible. The country is virtually under snow, through which the Austro-German forces in advance foundered, and the Russian lines are in a state of collapse.

Pioneer of Irrigation.
Mr. Sawyer was introduced as "one of the pioneers of irrigation in the United States." The immediate statement that "America is dying on the land," he said, was to show that between two and four the country population increased but 1 percent while the increase of population in the office was 10 percent. And he said that the demand for farm products increased 25 percent while the increase of the supplies of the farm was but 2 percent.

This congress must deal with the problems until they are solved," said Mr. Sawyer. As a remedy against the farmer becoming discouraged, he suggested that the government should buy up the land and sell it to the farmer at a low price.

Relief Steamer Reported to Have Been Sunk.
London, Sept. 13 (6:45 a. m.).—A dispatch to Reuters Telegram company from Bremen, Holland, says: "The steamer Pomona reports that at the attack yesterday morning, it witnessed the sinking of a British steamer which was flying the signals of the Belgian relief committee. Ten of the crew of the steamer were rescued by steam trawlers."

The staff of Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Relief committee, is investigating the report but are not able as yet to confirm whether the steamer was the British steamer which has been sunk.

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